

The Honorable Ronald B. Leighton

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JUNE B. GREINER, a single woman,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAMERON WALL, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; JIM DANIELS, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; MATT CROUSE, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; KEN JOHNSON, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; MARANDA COLE, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in her individual capacity; KATHY FEARN, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in her individual capacity; BRANDON GLEASON, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; CHRISTOPHER MAR, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; JULIE WARD, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal

Case No. 3:14-cv-05579-RBL

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

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Revenue Service, in her individual capacity; CHRISTIAN MARTIN, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; SCOTT MCGEACHY, a special agent for Criminal Investigation, a department of the Internal Revenue Service, in his individual capacity; GUY GINO, a case agent, agent for the department of Homeland Security Investigations, in his individual capacity; and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the federal government,

Defendants.

Plaintiff in the above-captioned action alleges as follows:

I. JURISDICTION

1.1 This is a civil action against the government employees pursuant to *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

1.2 This is also a civil action against the United States of America pursuant to the Federal Tort Claim Act (FTCA--28 U.S.C.S. §§ 1346(b), 1402(b), 2401(b), and 2671-80).

1.3 The Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the U.S. Const. Art. III, § 2, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1346, and 2201.

II. PARTIES AND VENUE

2.1 Plaintiff June B. Greiner ("Greiner") was, at all material times, an 81 year old single woman who resided alone in her home located at 15112 NE 30th Avenue, Vancouver, Clark County, Washington ("Home").

1 2.2 Defendant Cameron Wall was at all material times a special agent for the
2 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

3 2.3 Defendant Jim Daniels was at all material times a special agent for the
4 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

5 2.4 Defendant Matt Crouse was at all material times a special agent for the
6 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

7 2.5 Defendant Ken Johnson was at all material times a special agent for the
8 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

9 2.6 Defendant Maranda Cole was at all material times a special agent for the
10 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

11 2.7 Defendant Kathy Fearn was at all material times a special agent for the
12 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

13 2.8 Defendant Brandon Gleason was at all material times a special agent for
14 the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

15 2.9 Defendant Christopher Mar was at all material times a special agent for
16 the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

17 2.10 Defendant Julie Ward was at all material times a special agent for the
18 Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

19 2.11 Defendant Christian Martin was at all material times a special agent for
20 the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

21 2.12 Defendant Scott McGeachy was at all material times a special agent for
22 the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

1 of wrongdoing on Ms. Greiner's part or that there was any concerns that she would seek
2 to destroy the documents absent a forcible entry into her home to serve the warrant. No
3 exigent circumstances existed to warrant such brute and terrorizing force. As a result of
4 Defendants' actions, Ms. Greiner has unsurprisingly been diagnosed with post-
5 traumatic stress disorder.

6 **Officers busted down Ms. Greiner's door without Knocking & Announcing**

7 3.3 On December 17, 2013, at approximately 8:00 a.m., Ms. Greiner was
8 enjoying a quiet morning, drinking coffee and reading the newspaper at her kitchen
9 table. She was suddenly startled by a loud crashing noise coming from the area of her
10 front door. It sounded as though someone had thrown a large, heavy rock against her
11 door.
12

13 3.4 Alarmed, Ms. Greiner went to investigate what was happening. Ms.
14 Greiner's kitchen table is only about 35 feet from her front door. When she neared her
15 front door, she could see, through the window panels, several large men huddled around
16 the front door as though they were trying to figure out how to break in. She could hear
17 some muffled voices talking amongst themselves. Scared that she was the victim of a
18 home invasion robbery, Ms. Greiner ran back to the dining area to dial 9-1-1.
19

20 3.5 While retreating to call 9-1-1, Ms. Greiner heard a large crash as the
21 invaders completely busted through her front door. As she attempted to reach her
22 phone, Ms. Greiner heard and felt heavy and fast-approaching footsteps chasing her into
23 the kitchen as she tried desperately to get to the phone. Before she could dial 9-1-1, a
24 man, later identified as Special Agent Cameron Wall, then grabbed the phone out of
25 Ms. Greiner's hand to prevent her from making the call. It was not until then that Ms.
26

1 Greiner became aware that the home invaders were claiming to be law enforcement.
2 Despite having good hearing and being very alert, Ms. Greiner never heard anyone
3 announce their identity or purpose for being at her house. She never heard anyone
4 knock at her door or ring her working doorbell. She only heard men mumbling amongst
5 themselves and then heard the breaking down of her door as she was trying to summons
6 help. This all took place over the span of just a few seconds.

7 **“We thought you were downstairs and wouldn’t hear us.”**

8
9 3.6 The officers tried to get Ms. Greiner to calm down by having her sit
10 down at her table. Defendant Wall appeared to be in charge of the search. Despite
11 having just broken down her front door to get into her home, Defendant Wall asked Ms.
12 Greiner to sign a consent to search form, despite her obvious shock and anxiety.

13 3.7 When Ms. Greiner asked why the officers had not simply knocked or
14 rang her doorbell, one of the Defendants stated “we thought you were downstairs and
15 wouldn’t hear us.”

16
17 3.8 In fact, Ms. Greiner was not downstairs at the time Defendants busted
18 through her door and, upon proper identification and presentation of the search warrant,
19 would have calmly opened her home to the officers to allow them to conduct their
20 search. There was simply no good reason for the officers to have done a forcible entry
21 into her home.

22 3.9 In fact, had Ms. Greiner been downstairs, she would have heard a knock
23 or doorbell ring and would have responded to the door. Ms. Greiner has lived in her
24 home for many years and cannot recall an experience where she was unable to hear an
25 appropriate knock or doorbell ring, even while downstairs.
26

1 3.10 Defendants intentionally failed to knock and announce their purpose in
2 order to forcibly enter Ms. Greiner's Home. The fact that the Defendants were only
3 seeking records exacerbates the circumstances surrounding the execution of this
4 warrant.

5 3.11 In addition to not having a good reason to believe that breaking into the
6 home was necessary, the Defendants failed to give Ms. Greiner sufficient time to
7 ascertain who was at her door, and their purpose for being there, prior to violently
8 knocking down her front door and terrorizing her.

9 3.12 Defendants even failed to immediately announce themselves once they
10 were inside the Home. They instead chose to wait until they were grabbing the phone
11 out of her frightened hand to identify themselves as the "good guys."

12 3.13 In fact, Defendants failed to provide any reasonable basis for dispensing
13 with the knock and announce requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 3109, the Fourth Amendment
14 to the United States Constitution and the common law as established by the Courts. The
15 best available excuse they could offer to the Plaintiff was their hunch that Ms. Greiner
16 was downstairs and would not hear their knocking.

17
18
19 **Search Warrant was for documents only.**

20 3.14 Defendants' search of Ms. Greiner's Home was pursuant to a Search and
21 Seizure Warrant executed December 16, 2013, by U.S. Magistrate Judge David Christel
22 ("Warrant").

23 3.15 The Warrant authorized Defendants to search for certain records located
24 throughout Ms. Greiner's Home. While the Warrant did not limit the scope of the
25 search to any particular area of the Home, it did not note any exigent circumstances.
26

No Qualified Immunity

3.23 Defendants actually intended, knew or reasonably should have known that their actions would violate Ms. Greiner's constitutional rights and cause property and emotional injury.

3.24 Reasonably well-trained law enforcement officers would know that Defendants' actions were unconstitutional, and that Defendants' actions would cause wanton property damages and emotional injuries. Reasonably well-trained law enforcement officers are also informed to comply with knock and announce requirements based on the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and can effectively recognize valid exceptions to the knock and announce requirements based on "exigent circumstances," none of which existed here.

3.25 The actions of Defendants constitute the type of law enforcement raid one would expect to find in a totalitarian state rather than the United States of America. If an unconstitutional raid like this can happen to an innocent elderly woman in a quiet neighborhood, it could happen anywhere.

Key Purpose of the Knock and Announce Rule

3.26 The key purpose of the knock and announce rule is to avoid forcible entry into a home and damage to the property that accompanies such an entry. The rule is deeply rooted in American heritage and "should not be given grudging application." *Miller v. United States*, 357 U.S. 301, 318 (1958).

3.27 Had Defendants simply knocked and announced their purpose—pursuant to their constitutional, statutory and common law obligations—Ms. Greiner would have come to the door and voluntarily let Defendants in to execute the Warrant. If such had

1 been the case, none of the property or emotional damages described herein would have
 2 occurred. The officers' conduct was unconstitutional and totally unnecessary under the
 3 circumstances.

4 3.28 It is clear that Ms. Greiner would have cooperated with Defendants had
 5 she been made to understand they were law enforcement, the supposed "good guys,"
 6 rather than a group of burglars conspiring to break into her home. She clearly
 7 cooperated with Defendants even after they wantonly and illegally busted through her
 8 front door. She even signed a consent to search form at that time, although such
 9 consent was unnecessary given that Defendants were already in the process of executing
 10 the Warrant authorized by the Court, although the Plaintiff was in such shock that she is
 11 not sure if she really recalls having signed the form.
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13 **IV. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST ALL INDIVIDUAL AGENT**
 14 **DEFENDANTS)**

15 **Violation of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**
 16 **(*Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed. Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971))**

17 4.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

18 4.2 Defendants' actions constitute an unreasonable search, seizure and
 19 destruction of private property under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the
 20 United States.

21 4.3 Defendants' actions caused Ms. Greiner harm, including but not limited
 22 to, property damage and emotional distress, and she is entitled to economic damages,
 23 noneconomic damages and punitive damages. The Defendants knew or should have
 24 known of the unlawful nature of their actions. They also knew, or should have known,
 25 that their conduct violated the Internal Revenue Service's Policies and training.
 26



V. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST ALL INDIVIDUAL AGENT DEFENDANTS EXCEPT AGENTS MCGEACHY AND GINO)

**Violation of the Knock and Announce Rule
(18 U.S.C. § 3109)**

5.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

5.2 Defendants' failure to knock and announce their purpose—their failure to give Ms. Greiner a reasonable time to ascertain that the men at her door were law enforcement officials rather than the burglars she believed them to be based on their hushed voices and clear intent to forcibly bust through her front door—violated Defendants' obligations under 18 U.S.C. § 3109.

5.3 Defendants' actions caused Ms. Greiner harm, including but not limited to, property damage and emotional distress, and she is entitled to economic damages, noneconomic damages and punitive damages.

**VI. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST UNITED STATES ONLY)
(Federal Tort Claim Act) Damage and Trespass to Property**

6.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

6.2 Defendants' actions amount to willful destruction of Ms. Greiner's property without lawful justification. Defendants' actions deprived Ms. Greiner of the use of her front door for a period of several months due to the door's specialty construction.

6.3 Defendants intentionally exceeded the scope of their legal authority in the manner in which they executed the search warrant. The Defendants also violated the IRS's Policies or training in obtaining or executing the search warrant.

6.4 Defendants have refused and failed to compensate Ms. Greiner for the damages they caused to her Home by busting through the front door. Defendants'

1 actions caused Ms. Greiner harm, including but not limited to, property damage and
2 emotional distress, and she is entitled to economic damages, noneconomic damages and
3 punitive damages.

4 **VII. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS)**
5 **Emotional Distress/Outrage**

6 7.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

7 7.2 Defendants' actions have caused severe emotional distress to Ms.
8 Greiner. As a result, Ms. Greiner is fearful to be in her Home.

9 7.3 Defendants' actions caused deep embarrassment to Ms. Greiner even
10 though she is personally innocent of any wrongdoing. This embarrassment was
11 exacerbated by the several months it took for Ms. Greiner to have her front door
12 replaced. Neither Ms. Greiner nor third party licensees could access the Home by way
13 of the front door. Every time mail was delivered, 81-year-old Ms. Greiner was required
14 to exit her Home through a different door in order to retrieve mail delivered on the front
15 door, regardless of weather conditions, then to bring the mail into the Home through the
16 other access.
17

18 7.4 Defendants' actions caused Ms. Greiner, a formerly devout church goer,
19 to stop attending church services and functions in order to avoid the special attention
20 she receives in such situations as a result of Defendants' actions.
21

22 7.5 Defendants' actions have caused Ms. Greiner to suffer from post-
23 traumatic-stress-disorder and other conditions that are severe and constant.
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VIII. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST UNITED STATES ONLY)
Federal Tort Claim Act (Negligent Supervision)
(28 U.S.C.S. §§ 1346(b), 1402(b), 2401(b), and 2671-80)

8.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

8.2 Defendant United States is the employer of the above named agents and therefore is responsible (respondeat superior) for those employee's actions and omissions. The United States is also responsible to properly supervise its agents to ensure that they do not violate the law or commit tortious acts. The United States failed to fulfill its duties in this case.

8.3 Defendant United States' actions caused Ms. Greiner harm, including but not limited to, property damage and emotional distress, and she is entitled to economic damages and noneconomic damages.

8.4 On December 5, 2014, and December 8, 2014, Ms. Greiner presented her Notice of Tort Claims under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671-2680, to the appropriate agencies (U.S. Department of Homeland Security and Internal Revenue Service). Despite Notice, the United States has failed to respond to her claim within 6-months of presentment of her claim.

IX. SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (AGAINST UNITED STATES ONLY)
Federal Tort Claim Act (Negligent Training)
(28 U.S.C.S. §§ 1346(b), 1402(b), 2401(b), and 2671-80)

9.1 Ms. Greiner reasserts all preceding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

9.2 Defendant United States is charged with the duty to properly train its employees to ensure that they do not violate the law or commit tortious acts. The United States failed to adequately perform its responsibilities in this case.

1 5. For judgment awarding Ms. Greiner her costs and disbursements
2 incurred herein as authorized under any applicable law;

3 6. For judgment awarding Ms. Greiner her reasonable attorneys' fees
4 incurred herein as authorized under any applicable law;

5 7. For judgment awarding Ms. Greiner prejudgment interest for her
6 compensatory damages;

7 8. This judgment should bear interest at the highest rate authorized by
8 applicable law from date of entry of judgment until paid in full; and
9

10 9. For such further and other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

11 DATED this 15th day of April, 2016.

12 LANDERHOLM, P.S.

13
14 /s/ Bradley W. Andersen
15 BRADLEY W. ANDERSEN, WSBA #20640
16 Of Attorneys for Plaintiff June B. Greiner
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